

LATEROLIMNOCHARES HUANGSHANENSIS
GEN. NOV. ET SP. NOV. OF LIMNOCHARIDAE
FROM HUANGSHAN, ANHUI
(ACARI: EYLAOIDEA) *

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Abstract This paper deals with a new genus and a new species of water mite, *Laterolimnochares huangshanensis* gen. nov. & sp. nov., from Anhui Province. This is the second report of the family Limnocharidae since Uchida reported a species of the family from Northeast China in 1941. A key to genera of the subfamily Limnocharinae is given. The distribution pattern of glandularia of the new species is presented.

Key words Water mite, Limnocharidae, *Laterolimnochares*, new genus, new species

There are two subfamilies in Limnocharidae Grube 1859, of which the subfamily Limnocharinae Grube 1859 is a group with a few members widely scattered worldwide. The subfamily is divided into 2 genera, *Limnochares* with 5 palpal segments and *Neolimnochares* with 4 (P-II and P-III fused)^[1]. These 2 genera are not distinctly set off from each other because there are species in which the fusion of P-II and P-III is not complete. In one species, *Limnochares* (*Limnochares*) *hyalinisetae* Lundblad 1969, from Burma, right palp of one specimen is 4-segmented while left one 5-segmented. Although the generic classification of the subfamily is more or less arbitrary, it is accepted for practical purpose. Uchida^[2] recorded a female of *Limnochares holosericeus* De Geer from Northeast China, but he did not provide detail description. The present paper deals with a new genus and a new species of the subfamily from Anhui, Central China. The new genus is well set off from the other two genera of the subfamily by P-IV and P-V. The terminology follows Jin^[3] and Jin & Wiles^[4]. Type specimen is deposited in the Institute of Entomology, Guizhou University. Measurements in the description are given in μm .

***Laterolimnochares* gen. nov.**

Diagnosis: Characters of Limnocharidae and Limnocharinae as given by Cook (1974); palp five segmented; P-V on median ventral surface, rather than terminal end, of P-IV; dorsalia absent.

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Type: *Laterolimnochares huangshanensis* sp. nov. .

The new genus is distinguished from *Limnochares* and *Neolimnochares* by P-V on median venter of P-IV as showed in figs. H and I . All known members of the *Limnocharidae* are red in colour, while the type species of the new genus is white with light pink.

Key to genera of *Limnocharinae*

- 1 P-V normally on the terminate of P-IV 2
 P-V on the median of P-IV ventral side *Laterolimnochares* gen. nov.
 2 Palp 5 segmented, with no tendency for P-II and P-III to fuse *Limnochares* Latreille 1796
 Palp typically 4 segmented, at least with tendency for P-II and P-III to fusc
 *Neolimnochares* Lundblad 1937

Laterolimnochares huangshanensis sp. nov. (Fig. 1)

Female: White with light pink in colour. Flattened idiosoma with a very soft, papillate integument, 1695 in length including infracapitulum (1518 from anterior end of eye plate to posterior end of idiosoma), 949 in width. Eye plate (Fig. 1: C) 320 in length, 50 width at second lateral eyes. AEG length 349 (from antero-lateral end of Ep I to post-median end), distance between median angles of Ep II 217. PEG length 499 (from median anterior margin of Ep III to post-median angle of Ep IV), distance between Ep III median angles 424, distance between post-median angles of Ep IV 499. Antero-median of Ep I to anal pore 942. Genital pore 188 in length, flanked by 7 pairs of genital setae, of which the posterior 3 pairs with small platelet-like setae base. Acetabula stalked and widely scattered on the venter integument. Dorsal lengths of palpal segments: P-I 11, P-II 38, P-III 26, P-IV 20, P-V 18, terminal heavy setae of P-V 16. P-IV end with a curved and ciliated distal heavy setae. P-V located median of P-IV venter. Length of infracapitulum 199, chelicera 217. Setae of glandularia dichotomous. I-L-3, 4, 5, II-L-3, 4, III-L-2, 3, 4, IV-L-2, 3, 4 with 1 subdistal seta on each, like swimming hairs, II-L-5, III-L-5 and IV-L-5 with 2.

Male: Unknown.

Distribution of glandularia: The new species has all 18 pairs of glandularia and 2 pairs of ocularia. As the integument is too soft to be studied laterally, the locations of the glandularia and ocularia are examined from the dorsal and the ventral view (Fig. 1: A and B). Compared with the primitive distribution of the glandularia and ocularia (Jin 1996), their locations in the new species are as follows. O_1 , O_2 , A_1 and A_2 on the eye plate medially located; D_1 , D_2 , D_3 and D_4 located primitively; L_1 , L_2 and L_3 shifted dorso-laterally and L_4 far post-dorsally. E_1 and E_2 almost as the primitive, E_3 transferred posteriorly to the latero-dorsal and E_4 to the median venter; V_1 primitively, V_2 shifted posteriorly, V_3 posteriorly to the median and V_4 to the post-dorsal.

Holotype ♀, bottle 405, 199. X. 26, from the stream at Wenquan, Huangshan, Anhui, by Jin Daochao.

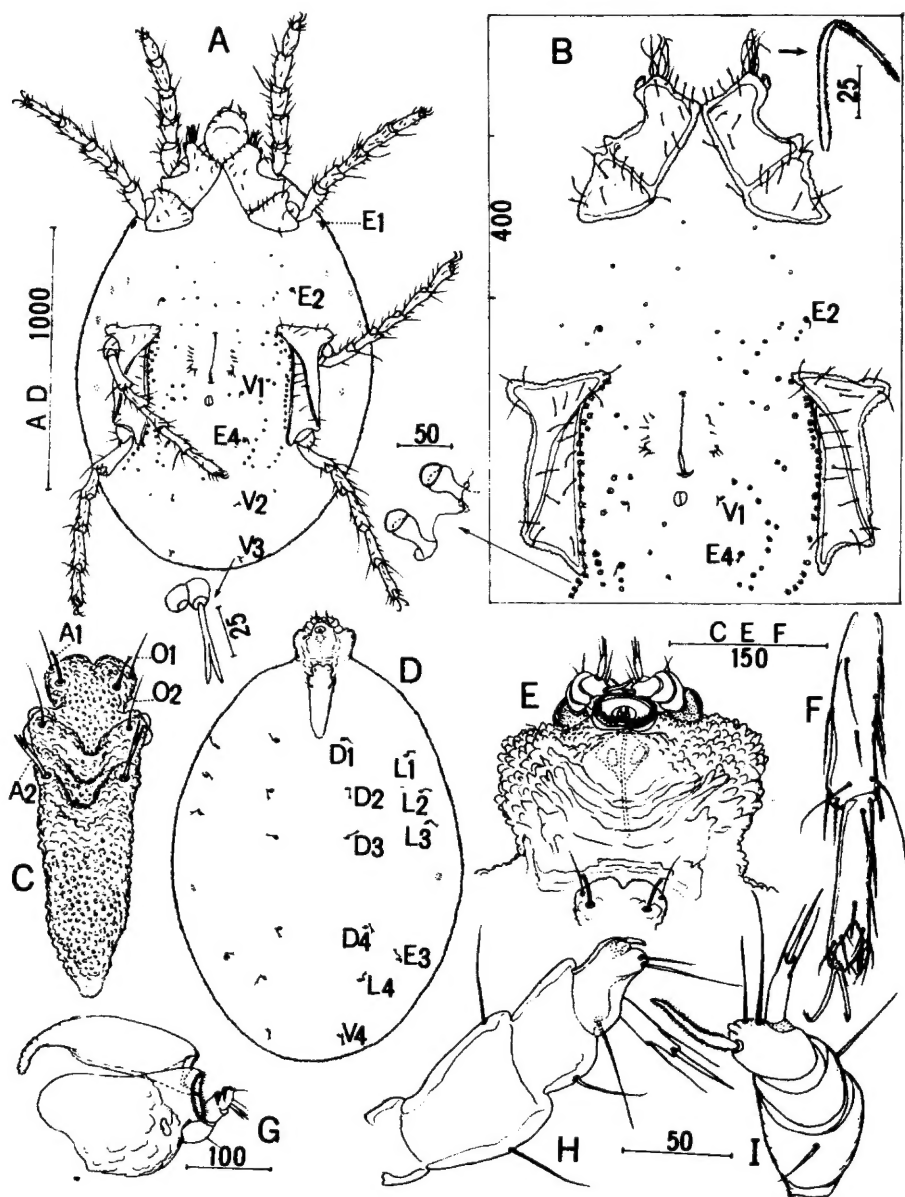


Fig.1 *Laterolimnochares huangshanensis* gen. nov., sp. nov. female

图1 黄山侧喜沼螨 *Laterolimnochares huangshanensis* gen. nov., sp. nov. 雌虫

A, B. venter (腹面); C. eye plate (眼板); D. dorsal (背面); E. capitulum (颚体);

F. IV-L-5 and 6 (IV足5, 6节); G. infracapitulum and chelicera (颚底和螯肢); H, I. palp (须)

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安徽喜沼螨科一新属新种 (蜱螨亚纲: 皱喙螨总科)

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摘要 记述了安徽黄山的喜沼螨科 Limnocharidae, 喜沼螨亚科 Limnocharinae 的一新属侧喜沼螨属、一新种黄山侧喜沼螨 *Laterolimnochares huangshanensis* gen. nov., sp. nov., 该科及亚科的中国区系过去仅由 Uchida 于 1941 年简录过东北之一种。文中给出了喜沼螨亚科的属检索表; 详述了新种腺毛分布体位。

关键词 水螨, 喜沼螨科, 侧喜沼螨属, 新属, 新种